

# The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

## RECIPROCITY WINS IN HOUSE.

After six days' debate, the House passed the Canadian reciprocity bill yesterday by a vote of 261 to 59. The bill was passed as it was reported from the committee, and is identical with that submitted at the last session of Congress. It will now go to the Senate, and will be passed by that body also, doubtless, as the House passed it, and with the assurance of the President's approval. It ought to have been passed at the last session of Congress, and would have been passed but for the miserable politics played by the Republicans in the Senate.

It is to be expected, of course, that there will be opposition in the Senate to the measure, but we do not believe that it will avail in view of the almost unanimous demand of the people of the country for the adoption of this measure. It marks the longest step a Republican Administration has ever taken in the direction of substantial tariff reform, and full credit will be given to the earnestness with which the President has pressed its passage. Even greater credit, however, is due and will be awarded to the Democrats who have given their support to the bill, without which all the efforts of the Administration would have failed, which proves, again, as it has often been proved before, that the only hope of the people for the administration of their affairs in their interest is in the Democratic party.

The passage of the reciprocity bill by the House will leave that body free now to proceed with the reform of the tariff, the first step in which will be taken when the "free list" agreed upon has made its way through Congress. It is this free list which will be agreed upon, we have no doubt that it will meet with the President's approval. The work goes bravely on. The Democrats are gaining every day in the confidence of the country.

## THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIBLE.

This is the twentieth year of the King James translation of the Bible, and throughout the world the event has been celebrated. At half past 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon there will be appropriate and impressive services at the Centenary Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Bible Society of Virginia, a branch of the American Bible Society. The principal address will be made by the Rev. Theron H. Rice, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, who was spoken of in a recent sermon by Dr. Moore as the St. John of Southern Presbyterianism. There ought to be, and doubtless will be, an immense audience to participate in an occasion of so great importance. Richmond is a Bible-reading and Bible-believing community. It has only been a few months since the most unusual and inspiring sight was presented of six thousand men, old and young, marching through the streets of this town on a beautiful Sunday afternoon in testimony of their faith in this Book as the word of God, the only revelation that has ever been made to man touching his duty and his destiny.

In 1661 in the chapel at Hampton Court Palace, a conference having been called by King James VI. of Scotland, who had succeeded, as King James I. of England, Queen Elizabeth, to consider the serious condition of the ecclesiastical affairs of his dominions, Dr. John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, one day made the very happy suggestion that the time had come for a new translation of the Scriptures, and James, who was very much of a pedant, relied upon the suggestion at once, and despite the strong opposition of the clericals appointed a commission of fifty-four of the most learned men of the day to make the translation. Seven of this number either died or declined to take part in the great task, but the remaining forty-seven, divided into six sets, devoted their attention to the work, which was finished in the course of between three and four years. Says MacKendall in his History of Scotland: "It is not only the standard translation, it is the standard of the English tongue. The English Bible is the anchor of the English language." It stands to-day as it stood the day after the translators had completed their work, the highest achievement that scholarship, distinctly directed, we believe, has ever reached. The Higher Critics have assailed it, the ignorant and vicious have scoffed at it, commentators have twisted it in many ways; but it stands unapproached and unapproachable in all the realm of letters, the very word of God that endureth forever.

To-morrow afternoon at the Centenary Methodist Church the publication of this Book of Books will be celebrated. It is a part of our life. Upon its teachings English civilization was founded and has been developed. It

has affected the character of our people and their institutions at every turn. The success of our efforts in this New World has been dominated by its laws and precepts, and like a golden thread its spirit runs through the life of our great Nation.

## THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Former Senator Lafa Young, of Iowa, who has gone back to his work on his newspaper, made a speech the other night to the students of the Missouri University on "The Press," in which he really said something worth saying, when, in speaking of sensational journalism and the curse it is to this country, he remarked: "If there is a war and an invasion of Mexico, it ought to be on more substantial grounds than for the purpose of furnishing excitement for the newspapers. A high wind ought not to be called a cyclone, nor a stray shot from the Mexican side of the line a battle." Brother Young appears to have grown in wisdom and stature by his brief stay among statesmen at Washington. If he could only move around the country more freely and see for himself that a great many people live outside of Des Moines, he might extend greatly the field of his usefulness, even if he should, fortunately, unsettle the accuracy of his judgment.

## A HERO OF YESTERDAY.

"Not for himself, but for another" is the proud device which is emblazoned on the armorial device of a great Southern institution of learning. Whether he even heard of this phrase or not, H. Guy Brown, of Norfolk, died illustrating its truth.

Guy Brown was a sewerage engineer in Charleston, South Carolina, sent there on contract work. On Tuesday he ordered a negro workman to go down in a sewer excavation to do certain work. Later he noticed that the man did not come up. Brown looked for him, and saw him stretched out at the bottom of the deep pit. Careless of the danger which he unquestionably knew to exist in the sewer, the young engineer jumped into the hole to save the negro's life. It was too late. The negro was dead. Brown himself was overcome with noxious gases, and he lived but a few hours after he was removed from the pit of death.

Nothing would have happened to Brown had he not gone to the rescue of the stricken negro. Yet he felt that it was not too much to risk his life for the workman, and he lost the hazard. He wore right nobly the "red badge of courage," and gave his life not for himself, but for another.

## A NEGRO-OWNED RAILROAD.

It is said that Booker Washington and negro financiers of the North have planned to buy the International and Great Northern Railroad at the receivership sale to be held in Palestine, Texas, on May 15. It is further said that if he succeed in this enterprise, "Booker will attempt to operate the road with negro labor exclusively." Why not? A good many negroes are already employed by the railroad companies, in subordinate positions. It is true, but still in the service. We do not know where this railroad starts and where it ends, but we suppose that Booker will conform to the customs of the country and regard the law providing for the separation of the races, and that on the International and Great Northern Railroad the cars will be labeled "White Crow," instead of "Jim Crow," or "Black Crow." We should like to see this experiment, but we should not care to own any considerable amount of stock in the road, for the present at least.

## PEASANT POLITICS.

Congressman Webb is described by the Washington correspondent of the New York World as "one of the handsomest men in North Carolina," but he is dead set against the hobbie skirt as an article of female dress, and adopted this simile as illustrative of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. He would not have anything like the hobbie skirt put on the tariff bill the Democratic majority are to pass at this session of Congress, and he is opposed to reciprocity with Canada because he will stand by his mica-mining constituents "way back in the mountains of North Carolina till the cows come home." It has always carried a duty. It is a great revenue producer. I want a square deal for it. Lots of poor people in the mountains of my district have to pay duty on axes, picks and wooden clothes. They make a little money mining mica. If it is free to stand by your own people, I will be a traitor." And throughout Webb's district, "far along from peak to peak, the rattling crags among" will leap the live thunder of the Member from the North Carolina Ninth.

The speech of Mr. Webb appears to have been made partly for the purpose of destroying the effect of Claude Kitchin's speech made a few days ago in which he put all the Republican hounds to rout, and we must admit that Mr. Webb seems to have gotten in under the fifth rib of the member from Halifax when he said: "It is not fair for him to leave a duty of 15 to 20 cents on peanuts, one of the leading crops of his district, and take all the duty off of mica." "Not fair," of course, but hardly to be regarded with disfavor by Mr. Webb, who holds that a member of Congress should "stand by your own people," for is it not true that lots of poor people in Kitchin's district "make a little money" raising peanuts?

We would insist, however, that the Democrats in Congress must get away from peanuts and insignificance if they are to accomplish anything worth while for the benefit of the country and the success of the party. With Webb willing to defeat reciprocity

with Canada because lots of poor people in his district make a little money mining mica, and lots of people in Kitchin's district making a little money raising peanuts, we submit that there are lots of poor people in other parts of the country who should not be taxed for their benefit. We must get away from the peanut way of handling these subjects, and hope that there will be something like unanimous agreement among all the peanut politicians at Washington when the tariff bill is taken up for serious discussion. If the "Free List Bill," which has been proposed shall be passed, as it ought to be passed, it will mean a saving to the consumers of the country of \$300,000,000 the year, in which the constituents of both Mr. Webb and Mr. Kitchin will share along with the rest of their countrymen who do not raise peanuts or mica. The fact that mica "has always carried a duty" does not argue that it should always carry a duty. That is the argument of every tariff-fed industry in the land.

## OLD JOE'S "INIMITABLE MANNER."

"Continued Mr. Cannon, in his inimitable manner," says the esteemed Congressional Record in its account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday, April 20, page 413. We would invite the attention of the Committee on Committees to this evident breach of the proprieties in the editing of the Record. In the first place, Mr. Cannon hasn't got an "inimitable manner." In the second place, even if he had, the Congressional Record is not the place for such "reporting" as this.

## A GREAT MUSIC FESTIVAL.

There is a great Music Festival in Columbia, South Carolina, this week. A grand orchestra, directed by Victor Herbert, and a chorus of two hundred voices, chiefly of the vintage, and conducted by Philip Standish Gilman. The programme for the first evening was admirably arranged, and the character of the music was all that artists could have desired. There were nine numbers on the programme. An Overture, "Carneval," by Dvorak, and a "humorous" by the same noted composer; a "Nutcracker suite," by Tchaikowsky, an aria from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah," another aria from "Die Meistersinger," the "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," by Gounod, and the wonderful trio from the same great work. The only number on the programme that would seem to fit the community was the "Nutcracker" selection. Of course, all this sort of thing is educational, but in a town where the melodeon and the tuning fork are still the favorite instruments of the highbrows, we should think it would be well to make the selections for the next Festival from the works of great composers whose names the patrons can at least pronounce.

## LIMITS TO LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Thirty States have laws limiting the sessions of their Legislatures from forty to seventy-five days. Eighteen of these allow no session to exceed sixty days. By way of commentary on these facts, the Ohio State Journal very aptly says: "It has been found that the inefficiency of a Legislature is increased as its sessions are extended. No business body in the world would ever legislate as a Legislature does. That is the theory of the limitation of the session by the various States. . . . Men of comprehension understand this fully, but they refuse to act upon it for some very poor reason, and thus fail of that efficiency which is characterized by legislation embodying principle and by appropriations recognizing economy. The more 'go as you please,' the heavier the burden on the people."

That has been the experience of all States. In the discharge of its duties to the people, or its failure to discharge them, the average Legislature moves with matchless slowness. The people of Virginia should count it a matter for self-congratulation that the proposed amendment to extend the session of the General Assembly of Virginia to ninety days was heavily voted down. The additional time would have accomplished nothing beneficial or progressive for the Commonwealth.

## THE GROWTH OF THE MORMONS.

President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon connection, made an address at the eighty-first annual convention of his church recently in Salt Lake City. He admitted that eleven hundred plural marriages were performed last year, but insisted that these marriages were solemnized in violation of the law of his church, and that "no man has the authority to perform plural marriages." According to the report of his address in the Deseret Evening News, the official organ of the Mormons, he was very much impressed by the beauty of the morning on which the convention assembled, and he talked in a very pious way and with thankful heart about the favor and blessing the Mormons were enjoying from the Almighty. He was particularly pleased with the growth of Mormonism and the extension of its stakes, the number of persons baptized during the last year being 12,962.

One particularly feature of the growth of the church was the birth rate, which in 1910 was thirty-eight per thousand, "the highest birth rate in the world, as far as statistics show." The death rate in the church was only nine per thousand, "the lowest death rate in the world." This is encouraging. Where many are born and few die, there is obliged to be increase of numbers. Last year 1,359 couples were married in the Mormon Temple, and last year also, as statistics show, there was one divorce among the Mormons to only 3,699 of church membership, while the average divorce rate in the United States among the Gentiles is one to every 1,160. The divorce rate, therefore, in the Mormon Church is only about one-fifth of the average

rate among the Gentiles. This condition is partly explained, probably, by the statement that while this year, last year, there were eleven hundred plural marriages. Naturally, the oftener a man can marry, the less desire there will be on his part to secure a divorce.

Somehow or other, the Mormon statistics do not appeal to us, but it is unquestionably true that the cult is growing, the number of its missionaries last year exceeding two thousand. But for the provision in the Federal Constitution that there shall be no interference with the religious freedom of the people of this country, we imagine that short work would be made of this organization, which in times past, and, according to the official statistics of the church during the last year, has employed the livery of heaven to do the things which the law forbids in other people who are not like spiritually minded. Only yesterday the report was printed of a former Lutheran minister in Chicago who had been arrested and is to be sent to the penitentiary for having married three women. The law has permitted plural marriages, or bigamy, among the Mormons; this law has been abrogated, but the plural marriages go on, last year there having been eleven hundred such marriages among the Mormons. The Gentiles appear to be getting the worst of this religious deal, looking at it from a very low point of view.

## "INCLINED" TO BE WICKED.

Wade Harris of the Charlotte Evening Chronicle, tries very hard to be orthodox, to hold fast to that which is good, but just now he appears to be walking on eggs in view of a recent decision of the Park and Tree Commission of Charlotte that hand music shall not be allowed at Vance Park on Sunday afternoons. Harris does not come right straight out and say that he is in favor of such an innovation in so godly a town, but suggests in a furtive way that martial music in battle has often determined the course of victory, that music from time immemorial has been one of the chief adjuncts of the Christian religion, that the services of the Salvation Army are mainly of a musical sort, and that even in the Church and Sunday School "music has its place as well as other good things." Therefore, in the opinion of the Charlotte Editor, "if music is good for the Church, if it inspires and arouses the people, if it inculcates love and patriotism, then may it not take a proper place in the civic instrumentalities of a city's order?" Having built up this fabric of false pretences, Harris is "inclined"—mind you, inclined, not committed—to the opinion that if the Park and Tree Commission would appoint a committee to regulate the music in Vance Park and provide a policeman to keep proper order in a crowd, music might be made—mark that expression—"might be made," not could be made to serve a good purpose, as it does in the churches and Sunday schools and the Salvation Army and in other ways." To be sure! To be sure! "But," says the clever Harris, who knows when to cross his t's and dot his i's and watch his p's and q's, "but the subject of supervision and control is of importance."

Why not have the music on week days instead of Sunday? Besides what would the Park and Tree Commission of Charlotte know about the sort of music that should be rendered in Vance Park Sunday afternoons? What do they know about music, anyhow? Would they draw the line at "Madame Sherry," and yet permit the Wedding March from Lohengrin? Would they cut out the "Hallelujah Chorus" and permit "Hands Across the Sea"? or would they confine the programme of the band to "Dundee" and "Mear" and "Rockingham"? Moreover, how could they give any of this music in Charlotte without importing a band for the purpose from Richmond, where the people are all musical, and that would, of course, greatly increase the expense of this newly discovered way of breaking the Fourth Commandment. If the Evening Chronicle is really not satisfied with its religious environment, it might be able to run down to the job of Pabst and spend Sunday where the band and surf always play.

Murch has set a precedent which will doubtless be followed in those American cities where a glass of beer can be bought. A Munich beer house, a very large one, has been serving short measure in beer, and deceiving the beer public by filling steins and accidents with froth so as to form what is known as a "collar." The Munich court, in a suit instituted by indignant customers representing the general public, fined the "boss" of this beer bar \$250 and sentenced him to six weeks in jail. Five of his waiters were given terms of from one to three weeks in jail. This ought to be a warning to the beer sellers in this country, for hearsay evidence is responsible for the statement that the same practice obtains in Virginia.

John Ross of the Charlotte Observer, who was in town yesterday, would neither affirm nor deny that Andy Jackson was born in South Carolina. He insisted, however, that Charlotte is the biggest and best community in the world, a claim so extravagant that there was no one to dispute it.

In the new law building at the University of Virginia there is to be placed a handsome bronze bust of the late John B. Minor, the famous professor of law in that institution. This is the gift of W. A. Clark, Jr., of Montana, Paul Barrett, the celebrated sculptor, will do the work. This is a fitting recognition of a truly great man, but it is

to be hoped that before long there shall be at the University a greater memorial to him who was the master at whose feet sat the youth who afterward became leaders in American law and American life.

When he feels like it, the Farmville correspondent of the Appomattox Times-Virginian can write prose poetry in fine style. In a late issue he speaks of the "violets peeping from their cosy beds," "jonquils waving their banners of yellow," "modest blush of the violet," "golden hue of the jonquil," and other beautiful things, fair to see.

As an educational device, the moving picture show is being utilized officially by the State of New York. Films are to be made showing the working of the penal and charitable institutions conducted by the State, and these are to be shown at State, district and county fairs. The purpose is to give the people an insight into how their money is expended. The idea is not bad, but it should be logically extended to cover the Legislature and the methods by which it is operated. There should be moving pictures of the activities of the members of the Legislature, in the lobbies and smoking rooms of the hotels, and then the people would throng in countless multitudes to see a real picture of how their representatives work.

"Cyclone Jim" Marshall told a story at the Confederate reunion at Waynesboro the other day about a Georgian who must have been the founder of Atlanta. "Endurin' the war," Mr. Marshall met a hungry Georgian and invited him to share a box from home which the Virginian had just received. The Georgian took "entire possession" of a roast pig. "The whole hog or none" is still the motto of Atlanta.

The Virginian-Pilot says that nobody yet knows what whiskey is, but we should "hate" to leave any Lynchburg XXXX lying around our contemporary's sanctum.

A tall blonde at the Colorado Normal School confessed the other day in the classroom that her "ideal of happiness" is seventeen youngsters—all boys. A letter from the Father of Race Suicide is now inevitable.

## Voice of the People

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—A short time ago Mr. Bryan, who is a short time ago, went to Washington to see his friend, Champ Clark, installed as Speaker of the House. The election of a Democratic leader in the Senate, he said, he, as any citizen, had a right to do. The anti-Bryan papers called him the "Democratic Whelp." Surely he had been very active in the matter, because your Washington correspondent on April 8 stated that a number of Bryan's special friends, knowing his obligation to Bailey, had previously pledged themselves to refrain from Bryan's arrival in Washington. They had preferred a third man, evidently their choice, not "whipped" into suit Bryan's real opinion. Then an exasperated Mr. Bryan said: "I am not a 'whelp' in my own eyes, but I am a 'whelp' in the eyes of the 'Whelp' press." "I am not a 'whelp' in my own eyes, but I am a 'whelp' in the eyes of the 'Whelp' press." "I am not a 'whelp' in my own eyes, but I am a 'whelp' in the eyes of the 'Whelp' press."

It has been said that he had no right to interfere, as it was none of his business, but Mr. Bryan's State is involved in Mr. Bryan's State is that not country-wide? Or only for Eastern Democrats?

By a great fight in his own State one Senator was elected, and then, why allow that Senator's influence to be nullified at Washington by a Democratic leader? Where are the ideas he has championed? Where are the fruits of a victory if the principles for which he stands are jeopardized?

Is there not that "awful circle" of anti-Bryan before the citizen, whether right or wrong, to oppose, cause of so much disregard of the rights of foreign rights, which now poses as an "initiative," referendum and recall?

Fair lobbyists, working for predatory trusts, are regarded as "honorable men," but if a man's own expense lends his influence, gotten from the masses, for their benefit he is regarded as a "whelp." "CITIZEN."

Richmond, Va., April 20.

Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—Having read the lengthy article on woman suffrage by Nellie Parker Henson, which has been in the paper from time to time in your paper, I am convinced that the business of government would be better managed if the men who conduct it, are both corrupt and therefore, I think it only fair to let the women have a say in the election of men. In her first article the lady said that when a girl, her father never allowed her to go to school, or to the street on election days. In the second article, predicting a number of evils to befall woman if she secured the use of the ballot, she said: "One cannot touch a little word picture she painted of poor woman who had a sewing machine, with pride, had she not in the same paragraph stated that woman had to be paid all over again, much to the satisfaction of the revenue officers, who naturally laughed in their sleeve."

The Metcherskys, to whom the now widowed Dona Natalie Ruffo, Duchess of Sasso, belongs by birth, have played a very important role in the history of Russia, and rank along with the Troubetzkys, the Narishkines, the Gagarines, and the Galitzines, among the great houses of the Russian nobility which claim descent from Rurik, and from among whom Michael Romanoff was elected to the throne. At the beginning of the seventeenth century these Russian Boyars assembled for the purpose of electing one of their number as Czar. Dimitri Troubetzky, the general to whom, more than anyone else the repulse of the Polish invasion had been due, was their first choice. It was only after he had declined the honor that, on his nomination, Michael Romanoff, the founder

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READ THE LABEL

# "OLD TIMES" COACH PUT ON ROAD AGAIN

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

LORD LEONFIELD, who is putting next month the original "Old Times" coach on the road between London and Brighton, is a way of competing with Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who for several seasons past has been running his coach between London and Brighton, is a nephew of Lord Rosebery, served, like his father, before him, in the First Life Guards. He is unmarried, very rich, and makes his home with his mother, both in London and at Potworth, his beautiful place in Yorkshire. Potworth originally belonged to the Earl of Egremont, and was bequeathed by the third and penultimate peer of that line to his natural son, George Wyndham, who was a large share of his fortune. The remainder was distributed among his other illegitimate children, one of whom, Mary Adelaide, married the first Earl of St. Helier, son of King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. In fact, the fourth and last Earl of Egremont, when he died in 1859, was a peer of the realm, and his peerage almost entirely denuded of its possessions, and with but little left on which to maintain his dignity. He was a member of the House of Commons, served throughout the Crimean War, attained the rank of colonel, and in 1859 was created a peer of the realm, his title being that of Earl of St. Helier. His second son, Percy Wyndham, died only a few weeks ago, at Clouds, his beautiful place in Wiltshire, and his title, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, was secretary for Ireland, and is stepfather of the Duke of Westminster, while his three sisters married the Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire, respectively. Lord Elcho, Charles Adolphus, and Sir Edward Tennant, Lord Advocate, and recently raised to the peerage as Lord Glenconner.

The young Lord St. Helier was a good deal hampered during the first year after his accession to his father's honors and estates. This was attributable to an unfortunate legacy by which he was obliged to get the best of the revenue authorities. Like quite a number of the members of the Upper House of Parliament, he planned to devote the bulk of his estate to his eldest son. The latter happened to predecease him, and the property thereupon returned to the young Lord, who had to pay the full amount of death duties, and the help of his son. When he in turn died, and the present Lord Leonfield, his second son, succeeded to the title, his estates, the death duties, amounting to something like \$250,000, had to be paid all over again, much to the satisfaction of the revenue officers, who naturally laughed in their sleeve.

Don Fabrizio Ruffo, Duke del Sasso, who has just died so suddenly, while visiting one of his Russian relatives, at Upton Tower, Slough, near Windsor, in England, was an Italian diplomat, who, when stationed at St. Petersburg, had fallen in love with Princess Natalie Metcherskaya, and as she is very rich, and he had no fortune of his own, he had to settle down in Russia, making his chateau home at St. Petersburg, though, with his wife and daughters, it is the custom to spend part of each year in France. The Duke of Sasso, who was only thirty years of age, was one of the most ancient boyars of the Neapolitan nobility, and already in the year A. D. 1200, Don Ruffo, as he was called, was a member of the Council of the Grand Prince of Sicily. The head of the family bears as his chief title that of Prince di Palazzolo, and he is likewise a grandee of the first class in Spain.

The Metcherskys, to whom the now widowed Dona Natalie Ruffo, Duchess of Sasso, belongs by birth, have played a very important role in the history of Russia, and rank along with the Troubetzkys, the Narishkines, the Gagarines, and the Galitzines, among the great houses of the Russian nobility which claim descent from Rurik, and from among whom Michael Romanoff was elected to the throne. At the beginning of the seventeenth century these Russian Boyars assembled for the purpose of electing one of their number as Czar. Dimitri Troubetzky, the general to whom, more than anyone else the repulse of the Polish invasion had been due, was their first choice. It was only after he had declined the honor that, on his nomination, Michael Romanoff, the founder

of the new sovereign house of Russia, was elected in his stead. If Emperor Alexander III. had been permitted to have his way, he would have married Princess Marie Metcherskaya, the aunt of Dona Natalie Ruffo. He was engaged to her before becoming Czar, but through the death of his eldest brother, Nicholas, she was compelled to marry Paul Pavlovich Demidoff, and died shortly after giving birth to her son, the present Elin Demidoff, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and counselor of the Russian embassy in Paris. It was owing to this romance in his life that Alexander III. displayed so much paternal kindness and solicitude to Elin Demidoff, and it was thanks to this that her brother, Prince Metcherski, was allowed throughout his reign such an extraordinary amount of latitude in connection with his newspaper, the "Grazhdanin," (Citizen), which fulfilled in Russia much the same role as Henry Labouchere's "Truth" in London; with this difference, that whereas "Truth" is extremely conservative in its political opinions and utterances, the "Grazhdanin," above everything else, is a champion of democracy and conservatism. Prince Metcherski played but a little part in the life of the Emperor, but he is a well known role, and a far more important one than that credited to the late chief procurator of the Holy Synod, Goldenfoss, in persuading Alexander III. to his accession, to withhold the grant of the Constitution, to which Alexander III. was about to affix his signature, when shown by the Emperor, as the "Grazhdanin," who was one of his chamberlains came into his presence, and, falling upon his knees, passionately exclaimed: "Lord and Emperor, I beseech you, do not sign this Constitution, for this is our entire future rests." Then rising, he addressed Alexander at length, with such vehemence and force, that the Emperor, who was about to decide to withhold the Constitution, which was only granted near a quarter of a century later, by his son, Nicholas II.

Although a good deal is heard about the game of club life in London, where it may be said to have had its origin, yet recent statistics, most carefully compiled, show that there are to-day in London nearly 200,000 men belonging to clubs, as compared with about 1,200 men at the beginning of last century. The clubs are constantly growing in number, and for the time comes to grief, two arise in its place. Each of them has its peculiar customs; perhaps the oddest of all being the National Club, in Whitehall, where famous for its superb Flemish tapestries, and with its beautiful garden giving on to the embankment. Founded some seventy years ago, it is the only London club, so far as I know, where morning and evening prayers, according to the liturgy of the Established Church of England, are read, for the benefit of those members who happen to be on the premises at the time. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

## Electrical Shoe Shine 5c

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